



World Cup: full of surprises

As the tournament gains momentum, all 24 teams in the world football cup have played one game each. In the second round starting on June 18 the Soviet Union will meet New Zealand on June 19 in Malaga in their second cup game.

Third game vs Brazil in Saville evoked much comment in sporting quarters (Brazil won 2-1). All are agreed that this was a fine game and noted the Soviet team's high standard of play. Comments on the

Arguably, none of the previous world cups have produced so many upsets right at the outset. Hardly anyone predicted West Germany's defeat 2-1 by Algeria. While the former's coach Derwall talked about his underestimation of the Algerians and said that several of his players were below par, he had to admit that Algeria had played good and clever football.

Honduras did brilliantly against Spain at 1-1, with the



Algerian striker Bellocant upsets the West Germans for the second time.

Photo UPI-TASS

match were very critical of Spain's simple Castilian's biased judgement against the USSR. With the Soviet squad so better against the three world winners? We think the answer is "yes" provided they kept to the same tactical pattern in the second half and deny initiative to their opponents. Despite biased refereeing that can throw any sportsman off balance, we have to hand it to our team—they went all out.

Leading 3-0 at half time against New Zealand, Scotland eased up and immediately conceded two goals, and only their vast experience and higher standards saw them through to a 5-2 win.

JUANTORENA'S COMEBACK

Nated Cuban athlete Alberto Juantorena, twice Montreal Olympic winner (400 and 800 m) and ex-world record holder, has made a brilliant comeback after a short absence. He first won a big international contest in Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, and then went on to triumph in the 800 m in the "Olympic Day" contest in Berlin. From now on I will no longer tackle both events, concentrating instead on the longer 800 m race, he stressed. Judging from his recent

successes, it would seem that the Olympic champion is on the right track. Misfortune first struck Juantorena in 1979 in the form of trouble with his Achilles tendon. He was later successfully operated on in Berlin. Still I had to keep away from training for a long time, he Cuban, recalls. True, he had to come to the Moscow Olympics, the greatest sporting feat in his view. But he was loquacious in training and came a poor fourth in the 400 m final in 45.09 sec.

Chess

After the tenth round at the international tournament in Turin, Italy, Andersson has taken the lead with five points, ahead of Karpov and Portisch level at 4.5 points each. Andersson though has played nine games, while Karpov and Portisch have only played eight.

World's best show jumping riders chosen

France won the world show jumping championship in Dublin in the teeth of bad weather, with 19.48 penalty points. The winning team consisted of Frederic Cottier, Gilles Bertrandon de La Broquerie, Michel Robert and Patrick Caron. The FRG came second with 30.910 penalty points, and Britain third with 34.790. Norbert Kool, of West Germany, won the individual tournament which was entered for by 20 contestants who did best in the team event, with no penalty points. Second-placed Malcolm Pyrah, of Britain, amassed 12 penalty points. Frenchman Michel Robert also totalled 12 points but was placed third in an extra contest.

Useful tour

The USSR basketball line-up have completed their Mexican tour, dousing the hosts' national team in all six games. For the USSR the tour formed part of their preparation for the world championship. The local press points out that the games helped Mexico to prepare for the Central American and Caribbean Games.



The Yunost club won the Moscow junior water polo championship, held in the Lenin Central Stadium swimming pool, by edging Burevestnik 9-8 in the final. Photo by Igor Litvey

Who will face the USSR?

The USA, Australia, and Egypt will play in the same elimination group as the USSR in the world aquatic sports championships due to be held in Guayaquil, Ecuador, on July 29-August 8. There are another three elimination groups, with group A featuring Italy, Spain, West Germany, and New Zealand; group C, Cuba, Hungary, Greece, and an Asian team; and group D, an Asian team in the elimination tournament between

From Olympics to Olympics

(Continued from page 1)

Solidarity programme. This is a costly project, Pavlov stressed, but we feel duty bound to see it through.

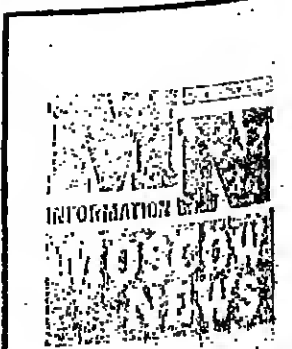
He further pointed out that representatives of 30 countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America are being trained as coaches free of charge in the school for advanced sports coaching attached to the Moscow Institute for Physical Training. In addition, Pavlov continued, over 120 Soviet coaches are working in 18 countries on a long-term basis. The USSR, he noted, helps developing countries with equipment and sports gear.

In briefing newsmen on Soviet preparations for the Sarajevo Winter Games in Yugoslavia and for the Summer Los Angeles Olympics to be held in the USA, Pavlov noted that Rome had recently hosted the 85th IOC Session which had considered the organizational problems involved in the above Olympics.

The report by the Soviet Organizing Committee chief, no anxiety among IOC members, he stressed, but this was far from being the case as far as the Los Angeles report was concerned. The thing to do at the time of the session was to administer a shock to the complacency with the norms of regulations of the Olympic Charter. Los Angeles Organizing Committee President Peter Ueberroth read out a telegram from President Reagan to the effect that his government guaranteed compliance with the Olympic Charter rules on its way. We still do not know whether this has reached its destination. In any event we have received information to this effect, Pavlov remarked. In the same way we have had no clarification on the adoption of the USA's rules by the IOC. In fact, Pavlov continued, IOC took the more prudent decision not to prove the LAOC report.

During our talks with Ueberroth in Moscow, it would appear that we were successful in bringing it home to him that our anxiety stemmed primarily from our desire that the Games in Los Angeles be a successful representative and spectacular sporting event. We are planning to send a large team to Los Angeles for we hope to enter all the events there and so we must have answers to all our questions.

Rounding off the conference, Pavlov said that the USSR Sports Committee and the National Olympic Committee are studying the possibility of holding the 1992 Winter Olympics

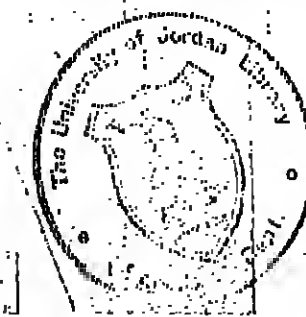


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There is no place on earth for chemical weapons

NEW SOVIET INITIATIVE AT UN

Seeking to achieve an all-encompassing and efficient ban on chemical weapons, the Soviet Union has tabled for discussion by the Second Special Session of the UN General Assembly a Resolution on the prohibition of chemical weapons. The resolution, which was adopted by a large majority, calls for the prohibition of chemical weapons and the destruction of all existing stocks. It also calls for the prohibition of the development, manufacture and acquisition of chemical weapons, and for the prohibition of the use of chemical weapons in armed conflict.

The Soviet Union stands firm in its support of this. Loyal to the humane objectives of the 1925 Geneva Protocol, it has never used chemical weapons, nor has it made such weapons available to others.

Gromyko and Haig meet in New York

New York. Talks have taken place between Andrei Gromyko, Member of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR, and Alexander Haig, US Secretary of State. Views were exchanged on the principal issues concerning relations between the USSR and the USA and the current situation in a number of regions in the world was discussed. Andrei Gromyko gave a principled assessment of American foreign policy as going counter to the interests of peace and to the international security. He stressed that development in the international arena and the future of Soviet-American relations would depend on how

realistic and constructive a standpoint the USA would be willing to take. At the same time Andrei Gromyko confirmed the Soviet Union's desire to continue to move towards the establishment of a healthier political climate between the two countries, and towards the settlement of emerging problems, especially those dealing with war and peace. The importance of the Soviet Union's unilateral undertaking, made public in Leningrad, Brezhnev's address to the UN General Assembly, that the Soviet Union would not be the first to resort to nuclear weapons, was emphasized.

(Continued on page 2)



These Palestinian youths who have fallen into the hands of the Israeli aggressors may not be alive today. "Palestinian! This is the logic pursued by the aggressors in Lebanon." Photo: "Humanity"

Elections to USSR local Soviets and people's courts over

Elections to local authorities have recently been held in the Soviet Union. Some 2 million people were nominated as deputies, among them workers, farmers, managers and specialists in various industries, party, Soviet, trade union and VCL activists, workers in science and culture, Soviet Army and Navy servicemen, Communists and non-party people, representatives of all social groups, nations and nationalities of the USSR including many women and young people. Over 11,000 were nominated as judges in the district (city) people's courts and hundreds of thousands of people's assessors also were elected.



Alonso, June 20. General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Leonid Brezhnev and Member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolai Tikhonov casting their votes.

GRISHA FILIPOV IN MOSCOW

Grisha Filipov, Member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, has arrived in Moscow for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet government. Grisha Filipov was elected Chairman of the Council of Ministers by the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in June 1981. He has visited the Soviet Union on many previous occasions.

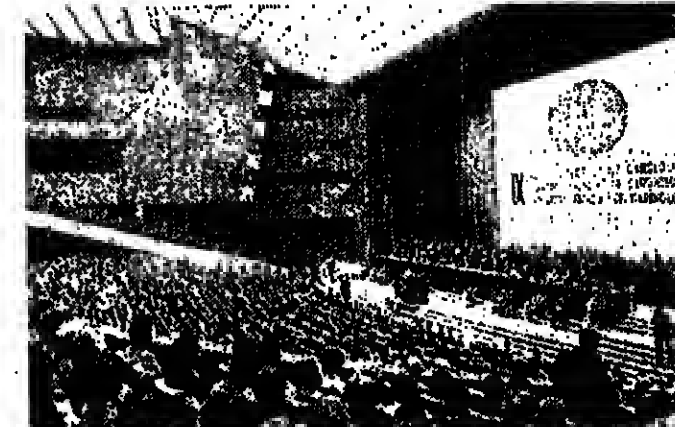
The Soviet people denounce Israel

We appeal to people of science and culture the world over, to all people of goodwill who believe in humanitarian ideals, to raise their voice in protection of the victims of Israeli aggression in Lebanon, and to demand an immediate end to the intervention and the unconditional withdrawal of the aggressors from Lebanon. Thus reads an address from 50 prominent Soviet scientists and intellectuals including Academician Anatoly Alexandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, writer Mikhail Sholokhov, actor Arkady Raikin, artist Tamara Selezneva and Academician Nikolai Semenov.

We call upon the United Nations Organization and on Statesmen and politicians of all countries, to support the appeal, to do everything possible to prevent new victims in Lebanon and to stop the bloodshed there. The Israeli aggression has also been condemned by the USSR Parliamentary group (including all the deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR).

World cardiologists meet in Moscow

Over 4,000 scientists and specialists from 64 countries are taking part in the 9th World Congress of Cardiology, among them Eugene Braunwald and Norman Shumway of the USA, George Goudos of Britain, Singh Kishanram of India and Yevgeny Chazov and Vladimir Burakovsky of the USSR, to name just a few.



The opening ceremony of the 9th World Congress of Cardiology at the Kremlin Palace of Congresses.

In his message of greetings to the participants, Leonid Brezhnev emphasized that wider international cooperation and joint effort by doctors to all countries irrespective of nationality and political views are conducive to major achievements in the medical field. Only recently a national cardiological research centre opened in Moscow, the biggest research and medical centre in the country built with proceeds from the recent nationwide communal subsoil, a day of voluntary unpaid work. The Krasnaya Presnya exhibition complex is now the venue for the International "Cardiology-82" exhibition.

SOVIET SPACE STATION PREPARES TO WELCOME FRENCH COSMONAUTS

In accordance with a preliminary plan for experiments by a Soviet-French crew aboard the Soviet Salyut-7 space station, the two cosmonauts already on board, Anatoly Bereznev and Valentin Lebedev, have installed and checked devices for physiological, technological and biological experiments. They are assembling and testing a new technological installation, which has a larger electric heating chamber as compared with its predecessor. It also has meters to register temperature in the furnace's various zones. The two men are carrying out a series of regular preventive operations and making corrections to the station's flight path.



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WHAT DID AMERICAN PRESIDENT DISCUSS IN THE VATICAN?

Paris. Details have become known of President Reagan's encounter with John Paul II in the Vatican. The president insistently appealed to the head of the Catholic Church to take a harder line on Poland and to increase pressure upon that country's leadership, taking advantage of the possibilities afforded by the clergy's contacts with various anti-governmental groups. Reagan suggested that the Pope pay a visit to the PPR next August under the pretext of taking part in religious holidays and to put the question officially to the Polish authorities despite the obvious difficulties of his visiting Poland at the present time.

According to the same reliable sources, Reagan expressed his readiness to increase financial backing of the opposition circles in Poland, using church channels among others. The American president also asked John Paul II to bring a restraining influence to bear upon those Catholic priests who take part in anti-war movements in the West.

GROMYKO AND HAIG MEET IN NEW YORK

(Continued from page 1)

The volatile situation which had emerged in the Middle East as a result of the latest Israeli aggression, seemed this time against Lebanon, occupied or promised place in the talks. The Soviet side emphasized America's responsibility for the aggressive actions taken by Israel and reiterated the demand that the Israeli troops be un-

conditionally withdrawn from Lebanon.

With reference to the South of Africa, Andrei Gromyko made it clear that the Namibian problem should be approached strictly in compliance with the relevant UN decisions, and that the Republic of South Africa should abandon all aggressive actions against the People's Republic of Angola, both direct and through the use of UNITA military formations.



Art set for the peace race. Drawing by Igor Smirnov

REAGAN'S DECISION

CASTIGATED BY FRG INDUSTRIALISTS

Bonn. The Reagan administration's decision to continue and to considerably expand the existing ban on deliveries of oil and gas equipment to the Soviet Union has been sharply castigated by O. Woll von Amerongen, president of the West German Industry and trade union.

In a DDP interview von Amerongen spoke as follows: Reagan's decision to foist his "economic sanctions" policy against the USSR on West German companies which are either divisions of various American monopolies or use their licenses is detrimental to West German business and threatens USA-European economic relations.

This decision is also dangerous to America itself, Amerongen declared. As a result of the order has been introduced into the legal fundamentals of business relations. It has also had a negative effect on West European buying licences in the USA. It still remains to be determined, he said, whether America has any right to inter-

fere in West European affairs already concluded. Unprecedented and pregnant with severe consequences is how the Federal Republic of Germany's Minister of Economy, O. Lambrecht, described President Reagan's discriminatory decision.

ISRAEL COMMITS GENOCIDE

Tragedy has struck Lebanon, leaving captured nearly a third of the territory at that sovereign state, the Israeli aggressors are practicing overt genocide against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. Thousands have lost their lives, with relentless ferocity the Israeli troops are erasing invaluable monuments of world culture, belonging to all mankind, from the face of the earth. Israel is acting with cruelty and cynicism evocative of the most heinous crimes ever committed against humanity. Thus read a statement put out by Soviet scientists.

The Israeli leaders have taken on themselves a very heavy responsibility — but also responsibility for the split blood of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples are Israel's American allies who provide it with weapons and condone its adventurist policy.

We urge all workers in science and the arts throughout the world, all peoples of good will who cherish the ideals of humanism, peace and freedom to use their voices in defence of the victims of Israeli aggression in Lebanon and to resolutely demand an immediate end to the invasion and an unconditional withdrawal of Israeli occupation forces from Lebanon. It is declared in the statement.

ETHIOPIA WEDDED TO PEACE

Addis Ababa. Ethiopian foreign policy is geared towards world peace and good-neighbourly relations with all countries in the region, declared Mengistu Haile Mariam, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia.

The Ethiopian leadership, he stressed, attaches vast importance to building up an atmosphere of friendship and trust in the Horn of Africa. This policy stems from the Ethiopian revolutionary nature of the subversive activities of the Somali regime and its accomplices, he continued, we are searching for a way to ensure peace between the two peoples of Ethiopia and Somalia.

On the situation in Eritrea, Mengistu Haile Mariam emphasized that the Ethiopian leadership has repeatedly tried to solve the problem in a peaceful way. However, the stubborn refusal of the counter-revolutionary forces to put an end to their territorial integrity forced by the government to resort to the revolutionary army has led to the restoration of peace in the northern province. At present the revolutionary army has liberated most of the province and since February, as a result of successful combat operations, over half the separatist forces have been eliminated, the Ethiopian leader said.

Who's hiding behind 'Free Europe'?

Warsaw. The American CIA has for a long time planned to stir up religious disturbances which could interfere with normalisation of the situation in Poland, said Mieczyslaw Lach, a Polish intelligence officer who was a lengthy secret mission with "Radio Free Europe" in Munich, where he was employed as a staff member. He said that on May 5 this year, the chief of the Polish section held a secret meeting at which he directly pointed to the need of any price to the advantage of the religious minorities in Poland in order to provoke unrest, an operation which "Free Europe" was assigned a major role.

Despite the attempts by the CIA and "Radio Free Europe" to encourage their involvement in the subversive operations against Poland, there are numerous facts which show that their main aim is to carry out political sabotage and espionage against Poland and other socialist countries. Mr Lach said. In their operations, they are heavily relying on Polish emigre circles, KSS-KOR units, and on extremist Solidarity leaders.

FACTS and EVENTS

Q In May, US industrial output declined again, according to the kind of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. The board's report stresses that over the past six months, industrial output has been dropping for the ninth time, an indication of the chronic nature of the current economic downturn in America.

Q The African National Congress of South Africa has urged the international community to step up its campaign to bring about the release of M. Mandela, leader of the national liberation movement in South Africa, who is at present in prison in that country.

Q The USA and Pakistan have signed a secret document under which Washington is to allow the use of Pakistan naval and air bases as well as of its facilities.

Japan's rapprochement with the Pentagon

Tokyo. The US-Japanese Security Treaty, as is becoming increasingly apparent, is taking on the character of a military alliance to which Japan is loaning its independence, being drawn into the Pentagon's orbit.

Every year, new joint US-Japanese exercises are held, and the scale of these exercises is also growing. On 130 occasions, the Japanese and American navies and forces have held manoeuvres. These combined exercises have been confined to the sea and the Japanese islands and have not been extended to areas in the Pacific. An instance of this is



As the "No to nuclear weapons" mass drive is gaining momentum, demonstrators turned up on the streets of Oslo with this effigy of a white dove symbolizing peace.

Science and technology

LONG-LIFE BATTERY

According to "Newsweek" magazine, American scientists have developed a new type of electrical batteries which can last for up to ten years. Unlike the old zinc-batteries, the new ones employ lithium for the negative electrode, with sulphur making up the other component. The latter's role is being kept secret by the firm. Due to the improved physical and electrical properties of the new battery it can be used to power the most diverse electronic instruments.

VIACON

WARNS DRIVERS

Hungarian engineers have designed an original device which monitors the speed of a driver's reaction. The instrument called Viakon emits light signals to which the driver is supposed to react by switching a pilot lamp.

Viakon automatically evaluates the speed of reaction on a 100-point scale, with the result appearing on a special display. With a reaction lower than 20 points, there is nothing to worry about. At higher than 50,

the driver needs a rest. If the driver does not react to the lamp at all, a loud signal is sounded, and front and rear alarm indicator lights go on to warn other drivers.

MATCHSTICKS

NO LONGER NECESSARY

A device called a "head-cooler" has been invented in Japan to stop drivers falling asleep on the road. A piece of cloth containing a metal plate is wrapped around the driver's head, with wires attaching it to the car cigarette-lighter. Electric current running through these wires leads an element which keeps the plate nice and cool.

THE ALL-POWERED SUN



The energy crisis in the capitalist countries stimulates them to look for various ways of solving the dilemma — the use of solar energy being a case in point. 1,818 sun-catching mirrors have been installed on 53 hectares of land round a 100 m tower to the California Mojave Desert (USA), making this the largest solar energy complex in the world. It has a capacity of 10 megawatts. Photo from "El Pais"

OF INTEREST

New baby weighs ten kilos.

Specialists say this has never happened before. A black woman, Christine Simone of the South African Republic, gave birth to a baby whose weight is ten kilos, the "Ashi Evening News" reports.

Thefts to order!

A firm in the Canadian city of Toronto supplies big stores with thieves. An order for a theft costs 100 dollars. For this sum the firm will send a member of its staff (they are usually students) to

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

SAME OLD STORY

Commenting on President Reagan's speech of the Second Special UN Session on Disarmament, PRAVO writes: The White House had advertised the speech as the administration's contribution to the cause of peace on the eve of Reagan's appearance at the United Nations. In fact, the President's speech has turned into a rhetorical apology of the US policies aimed at subverting détente and exacerbating the international tensions.

The President reiterated the attacks against the Soviet Union and other socialist states he had first made during his West European tour, and repeated those American ideas which are essentially aimed to eliminate the existing strategic equilibrium, and to secure unilateral advantages for the United States. Reagan said that the United States had never been an aggressor, although the world public knows that it waged a war of aggression against Vietnam for a whole decade.

Most delegates at the session were disappointed with President Reagan who had made no move in response to the USSR underlining not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. At the United Nations, this Soviet move is regarded as an important step towards preventing a nuclear disaster and enhancing confidence in relations between states.

NATO'S HYPOCRISY

A call for a "genuine détente" from NATO leaders in Bonn appears to be garnished with a solid dose of hypocrisy, writes the NEW TIMES weekly. In the first place, by speaking about "genuine détente" in the future, they want to cast a shadow on the détente which has been the most productive in East-West relations. If we are to believe the "news" from Washington, this decade allegedly spent losses and disappointments for the Western world. In the second place, they regard as genuine only such détente under which the Soviet Union would either agree to a unilateral disarmament, or allow the United States to achieve a military superiority without let or hindrance.

However, the policy of détente does not cease to be what it is even if its essence is put into question. This essence consists in a just balance and mutual respect for the interests at the sides in a most strict and consistent observance of the principle of equality and equal security. Without this there can be no détente.

DISMAL OUTCOME IN THE FALKLANDS

Commenting on the Falklands conflict, the newspaper SEL-SKAYA ZHIZN writes that the United States acted as an accomplice in Britain's neo-colonialist policy by giving it direct aid with military technologies, equipment, and intelligence, and by granting the use of its bases to British warships and planes.

The newspaper stresses that the casualties and losses sustained have been unnecessary, all the more so that they have not brought the solution of the dispute any closer. On the contrary, London intends to turn the Falklands into a permanent theatre of confrontation. Characteristically, Mrs Thatcher has an intention to reach a compromise in decolonizing the islands. She says there can be no question of any participation by Argentina in decisions on the future of the islands.

CIA AND CHINA: ARM IN ARM

Cooperation between the intelligence services of China and the United States is an important element in their overall system of military-political links, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes. It includes electronic espionage against the USSR and other countries, the training of agents and their dispatch to Afghanistan, exchange of information on espionage and an experience in subversive operations, and in ideological subversion. It is even planned to extend this cooperation between the secret services of both countries to outer space.

According to the newspaper, "The Voice of Democratic Kampuchea" radio station, already broadcasting from Chinese territory is the prototype of planned cooperation between Chinese and US subversive radio centres. Although the "Voice of Democratic Kampuchea" is run by Chinese intelligence officers, the latter receive their most important instructions from Washington.

LAID-UP SHIPS IN BRITAIN

Inadequate. The world merchant marine is going through a continuing crisis caused by the general recession in the capitalist economies and reductions in charter of ships. The General Council of British Shipping said here that over five million tons of cargo vessels, the overall tonnage of merchant vessels, laid up in ports had doubled again in the same period the previous year, and that by the end of April, it reached 483 million registered tonnes, or 739 large cargo vessels. "The Financial Times" writes that the world shipping has known no such stagnation since September 1978.

Unemployment provides jobs for civil servants

Growing unemployment can create new jobs. According to the British "Financial Times", the number of employees in that part of the civil service in Great Britain dealing with labour questions has grown over the last two years by 10,300, their job being to deal with the growing numbers of unemployed.

VIEWPOINT

SOVIET UNION SAYS 'NO' TO NUCLEAR WAR

The Soviet Union's pledge voiced by Leonid Brezhnev not to be the first to use nuclear weapons is a step of historical magnitude. Mankind is searching for a firm guarantee against nuclear disaster threatening to gut civilization on this earth.

In assessing the Soviet move one should bear in mind that by doing so the Soviet Union has once again confirmed its resolute opposition to nuclear war as such. Recently there have been a series of subversive Soviet statements to the effect that any sort of reliance on the possibility of gaining the upper hand in the nuclear arms race and starting a nuclear war hoping to win is sheer lunacy. The refusal to be the first to use nuclear weapons, Leonid Brezhnev stressed, is central to averting the disaster if there is no first strike, there will be no second and third ones, and consequently no nuclear war in general.

In this lies the historic import of the challenge of the Soviet move to the other nuclear powers. If they reciprocate they will unburden humanity of anxiety for its future. If they again yield to the temptation to strike first or threaten to do so it would be the greatest act of self-exposure and a blow to the hopes of millions upon millions of people.

Significantly, the Soviet pledge is the logical continuation

of a thoroughly considered concept which enjoys the unanimous backing of the other socialist community nations. The Warsaw Treaty countries have repeatedly offered NATO to undertake a mutual commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The latest such offer came last December, while this past spring Leonid Brezhnev urged President Reagan to join in a declaration that the USSR and the USA undertake such a commitment as the two leading nuclear powers.

The peremptory "no" consistently issued by Washington and NATO headquarters to the offers not to be the first to use nuclear weapons hinges on a sham assumption of the sides' intentions and a deliberately twisted interpretation of the balance of forces, including in conventional armaments. The West's principal argument is that readiness to be the first to use nuclear weapons is crucial to the ability of the US "nuclear umbrella" over Western Europe to resist "Soviet aggression".

For 37 years now Pentagon and NATO strategists have been steadily brainwashing their peoples regarding the "inevitability" of a Soviet surprise attack against Western Europe using conventional forces. Many a Western armchair strategist earned multimillions and many a general got promoted for these fantasy scenarios. But

Spartak BEGLOV



as people's belief in them is peaking out they start asking the following two questions. The first is why pay for these scenarios with the risk of nuclear suicide, a risk which is mounting along with increasing NATO air and advanced weaponry of a potentially provocative and destabilizing nature? As recently as four years ago West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt acknowledged that the coming into being of an American "nuclear umbrella" would spell out destruction to Western Europe. More recently four former US secretaries and ambassadors R. McNamara, M. Bundy, G. Kennan and J. Smith, convincingly proved in their "Foreign Affairs" magazine article that reliance on the first use of nuclear weapons involved the unacceptable risk of destruction for those whom this use is called upon to protect; today, they charged, the Western alliance needs a clear-cut decision on shunning nuclear strike variants rather than elaborating them.

The second question is being legitimately asked by the Soviet people, too: would it not be more correct to talk of a real rather than a mythical threat, the threat to the Soviet Union coming from the many US military bases encircling our country and the threat to world peace posed by the military provocations of the US allies in various parts of

the globe, including those in close proximity to the USSR — in the Middle East?

There is ample evidence to prove that under the circumstances a continued reliance on the first use of nuclear weapons is being favoured only by those reluctant to ditch the "position of strength" policy and nuclear blackmail, a stand also demagoguing to the limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments process. There is only one argument offered to the public to justify the new twist in the arms race in the USA (super missiles MX, a hundred B-1 bombers, additional Trident submarines, and several thousand cruise missiles). As the 14th issue of "The US News and World Report" emphasized, the US goal is to create nuclear forces which could absorb the first strike and offer a similar threat to the Soviet ground-based missiles.

But who can go on believing in the critical need for these piles of advanced perilous weaponry and doctrines geared towards self-perpetuation and the escalating arms race? Now it is more clear than at any time before that the trust needed for real disarmament measures can only be restored through abandoning such actions and attempts at upsetting the equilibrium.

The Soviet Union has done its utmost for the nuclear weapons not to be put into action — so will the other nuclear powers do their bit!

In his address to the General Assembly, Leonid Brezhnev stressed his confidence in common sense. The Soviet Union's move is designed to emphasize the need for common sense and make it easier for others to look at the entire set of problems involved in the limitation and reduction of armaments, particularly nuclear ones, as well as disarmament in general, from a different angle.

Theatre, Cinema and TV stars

Asanali ASHIMOV



The shepherd Turan, one of the heroes from the film "Footprints Leading Beyond the Horizon", appeared before the viewers as exceptionally attractive and interesting: handsome, lowly, noble, friendly, laughing, with the speech of a cultured man. In other words, a charismatic personality from all points of view. But what was surprising was the fact that this handsome and noble young man turned out to be a count in the aristocratic world, as well as a coward and a traitor ready to sell his class and friends for a title. Such a striking metamorphosis — which follows quite logically by the way from the plot — is the attractive hero thanks to actor Asanali Ashimov. The young Kazakh graduate from the drama department of the Alma-Ata Conservatoire has proved to be a true master of internal transformation.

Ashimov, who has taken part in a score of

films since, has remained true to his style of characterization, putting emphasis on the convincing and psychological aspects of each role and on sudden and unpredictable transformations which enrich the image. In the movie version of the Kyz Zhibek legend, a tragic love story of a Kazakh Romeo and Juliet, Ashimov's Bekzhan is the very epitome of perfidy, avarice, and crime — a character at the same time, however, in the grips of an all-consuming passion and unshared love, which, however, failed to stop him from killing the man to whom his beloved has given her heart. Ashimov has had so equal success in other highly diversified roles of this type.

But has this well-known star at the cinema and Alma-Ata Auezov Kazakh Drama Theatre, this dedicated actor who has played dozens of roles in Kazakh, Russian and foreign plays, now decided to change his profession? "Year of the Dragon", marking Ashimov's debut as a film director, will soon be seen on the screen. It is a historical film about the struggle of the Uighur people against foreign invaders. Several years ago Ashimov directed a student production of Gogol's "The Inspector-General" on the stage, to which he played the part of Mayor. What was it that attracted Ashimov first to directing plays and then movies?

Let's take first things first. Ashimov smiles. To begin with, I had always dreamed of playing Mayor in "The Inspector-General". Secondly, I had already had some experience of directing in the theatre, a profession which had long attracted me. Thirdly, my attempt at directing in the theatre stimulated me into trying my hand at directing in the cinema. Fourthly, I do not distinguish between these two professions.

Alexander DONSKOY

Photo by Anatoly Zuyev

CONJURERS' CLUB

A conjurers' club, the first in this country, has been set up in Moscow. The members gathered for their first meeting at the Moscow V. Chkalov House of Culture. They included circus and variety artists from many Soviet cities.

The history of juggling starts way back in ancient times. According to a papyrus scroll which has come down to us, a court conjurer entertained the Egyptian Pharaoh Cheops in 2900 B.C. in the Middle Ages displays of conjuring tricks and various other attractions of the

same sort were often held in market places and squares. Such entertainment was also fashionable in the higher ranks of society. Today the art of conjuring makes use of the latest scientific and technological achievements.

Vladimir Rudnev, a Moscow-based performer and one of the founders of the Moscow club, said: conjuring satisfies one of man's basic drives — his love of surprise. This is where the essence of our skill lies.

And indeed surprise was a constant feature of long con-

jurators' conference.

Vladimir Petrovichkov, of Kemerovo, an honorary member of the GDR Club of Conjurers, produced a seven-metre-long paper "fir tree" out of a newspaper cone.

A magical scarf and pair of gloves which changed colour were demonstrated by Natalya Perliyeva, of Moscow.

Nikolai Kontsov (Voronezh) made balloons and rings out of thin air.

Among the matters discussed by the conjurers was the possible contribution that the club might make towards the long-awaited creation of a theatre of illusions.

And indeed surprise was a

BOUQUET FOR JANSONS

Soviet conductor Maria Jansons has received congratulations from Norway on the best recording of the year. This award was won by an album of symphonies by Edvard Grieg played by the Oslo Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Jansons. Jansons has conducted the orchestra for the past three seasons.

Artistic unanimity helped her find common ground with the orchestra right from the first rehearsal, Jansons notes. Norwegian classical music and the new hall, seating 2,500, is always filled to capacity when we play symphonies by Mahler, Strauss, Rachmaninov, Prokofiev, and Shostakovich. Modern Soviet music is widely represented in our repertoire and invariably arouses lively interest among the public, he says.

The orchestra was put to the test in its recent tour to Britain. In its performance of Berlioz's *Symphonie fantastique*, the orchestra showed itself to be an ensemble of international standing. In his three seasons with the Oslo Philharmonic, the British "Arts Guardian" stressed, Maria Jansons has created a smooth and well-adjusted ensemble.

LITERATURE IN THE AGE OF SCIENCE

"Writers and scientific and technical progress" was the theme under discussion during a two-day conference in Tbilisi of Soviet and Romanian authors, sponsored by the writers unions of the USSR and Romania.

Attention was concentrated on the interrelations of scientific progress and literature. Ideas and experience in tackling this theme were exchanged and the important problem of the protection of the environment and its reflection in literature was raised.

Nodar Dumbadze, Board Chairman of the Georgian Writers Union, noted the positive character of professional contacts between Romanian and Soviet writers. An "Anthology of Modern Romanian Poetry" and a collection of poems by Dumitru Ion have already been published in Georgia, and others are in the pipeline.

Music makers with a difference

The Small Hall of the Tchaikovsky Conservatoire in Moscow was recently the venue for the 5th nationwide competition of bow instrument makers.

Around a hundred masters from all the Union republics, many of them young people entered 135 instruments. Marks were awarded according to the quality of the sound the instruments made when playing various musical fragments as well as to the quality of artistic work involved. The contest was held anonymously, the names of its participants becoming known only after the third round.

Women are rare among violin makers, but the award for the best violin went to Larisa Kerkachko, 25, from Moscow. She, Shikina, made the best cello, and S. Yanitsyan the best viola.



This year's festival of Soviet songs at Zelenka Gora, Poland, was keyed by the 60th anniversary of the USSR and growing friendship between the Soviet Union and Poland. The photo shows winner Mark Srochi with the main prize, the "Golden Samovar".

BUSINESS

Contacts and contracts

A meeting of the CMEA Standing Commission on Statistical Affairs, which took place recently in Varna, Bulgaria, discussed the tasks proceeding out of CMEA executive decisions. Measures were also drawn up for the further development of mutual statistical information of member countries in international specialization and co-operation at production.

The 12th International Congress of Industrial Robots has ended its work in Paris. More than 800 specialists from 26 countries, including the USSR, discussed the design and manufacture of automatic devices in industry, prospects for the development of this branch of technology, as well as the social and economic aspects deriving from this new stage in the scientific and technical revolution.

A consultative meeting on mineral resources in the Antarctic has taken place in the New Zealand capital of Wellington, with the participation of the 14 states which signed the Antarctic Treaty. Delegates from the Soviet Union, Poland, the USA, Britain and Argentina and other countries discussed matters pertaining to methods of mineral prospecting and mining and worked out corresponding rules and standards.

The fourth session of the mixed Soviet-Portuguese commission for supervising implementation of the trade agreement between the USSR and Portugal has considered the results of and prospects for bilateral trade and economic relations. The two sides expressed their intention of continuing efforts directed at the further development of mutually advantageous trade and at expanding the range of mutually supplied goods.

SANCTIONS BENEFITING NO ONE

The top officials of the American Caterpillar Tractor Company and General Electric Company have urged President Ronald Reagan to lift the ban on the delivery to the USSR of equipment for the construction of gas pipelines. In his letter to Reagan, the president of Caterpillar Tractor Company, L. Morgan, stresses that the ban on the sale to the USSR of equipment manufactured by the company will not stop the construction of the Yamal-Western Europe gas pipeline, which will be one of the biggest to the world. The only result of the ban will be longer queues of unemployed in the United States and the replacement of American companies by their rivals. Earlier, as a result of the White House decision, Caterpillar Tractor lost a contract on the delivery of pipeline-laying machines to the USSR worth 80 million dollars.

Japanese competitors immediately availed themselves of the opportunities created by the ban, the letter says, and have, since the end of 1981, sold the USSR 900 pipelines. This transaction is irrevocably lost for the company, the letter says, but the construction of a big number of gas pipelines planned by the Soviet Union for the next five years creates good export opportunities for the company. In his letter to Reagan, vice-president of General Electric P. Peter also notes the senseless nature of the ban on the sales to the USSR of rotors for gas-pumping turbines. An extension of the ban, he writes, will only benefit foreign firms which have sufficient possibilities of producing similar rotors. The General Electric vice-president notes that American sanctions neither stop nor considerably delay the construction of the gas pipeline.

Franco-Soviet Chamber of Commerce: 15 years

The Franco-Soviet Chamber of Commerce celebrates its 15th anniversary since its foundation. The Chamber's activities over these years have expanded, says Pierre Krebs, Director of the Chamber's Moscow office, in a conversation with an MNI correspondent. Over this period trade between our two countries has grown almost 12-fold. Increase and reached last year an impressive figure of 4,400 million roubles.

Every year, the Chamber holds technical symposiums and exhibitions and arranges other functions in literally every industry: ranging from metallurgy and nuclear power engineering to perfumery and wine-making. Every year we receive several groups of French industrialists.

We help all of them in setting up and strengthening their contacts with Soviet organizations as well as in preparing, drawing up and signing contracts.

The Chamber also takes part in industrial exhibitions taking place both in Moscow and the capitals of the constituent republics. In France, it has a permanent link with the organization *Provision* which sponsors Soviet participation in all the French exhibitions. All these activities find their reflection in the Chamber-published magazine, "Trade and Cooperation". Its French edition advertises Soviet achievements, while the Russian edition is dedicated to the French republic.

Alexander VOLKOV

STATSFÖRETAG IN MOSCOW

The Swedish State Company, or Statföretag, has opened an office in Moscow. The company, which cooperates with Soviet foreign trade and research organizations is made up of 150 enterprises manufacturing equipment for the mining and timber industries, for steel as well as for chemical works and for factories producing pharmaceuticals and consumer goods.

Speaking at the opening ceremony, Karl Erik Arman, the President of Statföretag, said that cooperation with Soviet organizations is now of special importance for the company (which together with its divisions employs about 100,000), for Western economics and foreign trade are experiencing a period of downturn. Arman stressed that business relations with the Soviet Union have a firm basis as they are planned as much as five years ahead.

ENERGY ESPERANTO

One more, although strictly technical, language has been added to this planet's rare languages. It was invented by Soviet and Finnish operators of the power transmission line uniting the USSR power system with that of Finland.

Specialists on either side of the line need just about two hundred phrases which has howsoever to be completely unambiguous. They invented their own Esperanto to avoid learning either Russian or Finnish technical terminology.

The energy phrase-book contains a code-list of all emergency situations: overloads, thunderbolt hits, broken or lost wires, etc.

Timely information is a guarantee of safe operation, for the line carrying Soviet electrical energy to Suomi.

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Travel exchange on the rise

Travel exchanges between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria are becoming ever wider with every passing year. These include trips for recreation, treatment, and art festivals, visits of delegations from twinned cities, etc. Trade unions, which provide vouchers for its members either free or at a discount, send to Bulgaria more than 13,000 Soviet tourists a year from Moscow alone.

Soviet visitors form an important factor for the Bulgarian tourist industry, an MNI correspondent was told by the General Representative of the Bulgarian Tourist Committee in the USSR. Balkantourist has prepared

more than 80 various itineraries including virtually all most important attractions in our country.

Our largest resorts — Sunny Beach, Golden Sands, Varna — enjoy great popularity with Soviet people. New modern tourist complexes have been built on the Black Sea coast. All this allows us to cater for ever more guests from abroad. This year alone we expect more than 350,000 visitors from the Soviet Union, and 185,000 Bulgarians will visit the USSR.

Viktor YEVKIN

Meet Renzo Orvieto

An exhibition of Italian artist Renzo Orvieto has opened in the Central Artist House at 10/14 Krymskaya Embankment in Moscow. A former member of the Italian Resistance movement, Orvieto keenly reacts to the numerous aspects of modern life. He works in different techniques and genres. His exhibition includes thematic paintings, landscapes, still life, sculptural compositions, and graphic sheets. One of the paintings on display is "The Battle of Stalingrad is the Victory of the People", which he has painted especially to be shown in Moscow.

The exhibition is open daily, except Mondays, from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m.



Here are shown "The Battle of Stalingrad is the Victory of the People" and "The Classical Dance".



AFGHAN BOOKS IN USSR

The Days of Afghan Literature in the USSR, specifically held in Moscow, Baku and Tashkent under a cooperation plan between the two countries' writers unions, have a programme of literary address and meetings between the visiting Afghan writers and Soviet literary and film workers.

WHAT'S ON!

June 22-23

THEATRES

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 23 — A concert by Moscow Ballet School students. Novosil'skaya Opera and Ballet Theatre performances: 24 — Khrennikov, "Storm" (opera). 25 — Khabalov, "Cavale" (ballet).

Sizdelsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 23 — Strauss, "Der Zigeunerbaron" (opera). 24 — Tchaikovsky, "The Snow Maiden" (ballet). 25 — Rossi, "The Barber of Seville" (opera).

Operatic Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 22 — Beltrami, "Let the Gulls Fly". 23 — Zhurbin, "Pancop". 24 — Ziv, "Mélodie Artiste". 25 — Koryev, "The Fiery Gascon".

FILMS

Stiller "Warmwood" (Mosfilm Studio).
A film about the deep traces that the Great Patriotic War left on the life of our people.

CONCERT HALLS

Variety Theatre (20/2 Bernovskaya Embankment). 22 — A concert by the Nicaraguan youth dance ensemble. 24, 25 — Song, "Joke and Orange", a variety programme with Moskontser performers and Orange pop group taking part.

Leila Central Stadium. Small Sports Arena (Lushnij). 22-25 — Singer Jack Jolin and the Roder pop group in the "You Are Again Welcome to Lushnij" variety show, which also features the Red Poppies and Carnival pop-groups and circus artists.

SPORTS

Football.
toin Central Stadium. Tournament to mark the 60th anniversary of the USSR. 23 — Torpedo vs Dynamo. 24 — Spartak vs Central Army Club. 7 p.m. (both days).

TRANSPORT HOURS

Metro 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks.
Tramways 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 4 kopeks.
Trams 5:30 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks.
Taxis 24-hour service. Twenty kopeks on the meter.
Ordering a cab 24-hour service, telephone 225-00-00.
Communal cabs (over 40 routes in the city) 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 15 kopeks.

WEATHER

June 22-23

Fairly warm in Moscow city and region, with showers and moderate south-westerly wind. About 6-11°C at night and 10-23°C on June 22, rising later from 16° to 20°C.